

october 1973

the university of alberta magazine

new trail



M. M. CONVICT PRISON,
DARTMOOR.

*Anchor Brewery,
Mile End, E.
Spencer Charrington*



ON BOARD THE EVERGLADES

*Treasury Chambers,
Whitehall, S.W.*

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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NORTHERN NIGERIA.**

*be in Kennedy. Right
yours truly
Helvis*



*ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W.
Rupert Guinness
14 A L Zulu*

*All Souls College,
Oxford.*

*4 April 1900.
W.E. Gladstone, Esq. M.P.*

**OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE CLUB,
PALL MALL, S.W.**

4/1 May '03

Melbourne, June 9th 1908. 190

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In this issue of **New Trail**, the potential of autograph letters is explored, the status of women at the University is examined, and Professor L.C.Green defines international terrorism.

new trail

Volume 29, Number 2
October, 1973
The University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

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A Trail of a different color

Through the ups and downs of its little existence, *New Trail* has changed its format and its character as often and with as little notice as a chameleon. Now it has returned to a magazine format, albeit a slim one (the financial situation is awful, to say the least).

Its philosophy is changing too, just a little. There are upsetting things happening in the world and around the University. Everything isn't roses and the University doesn't always come out smelling like a freshly washed baby. *Trail* is endeavoring still to entertain you and keep you abreast of what is happening at the University, but it also intends to give you something on which to ruminate.

People at the University are (or should be) thinkers, and some of them have some valid ideas towards solving or at least analyzing some very real world problems, ideas such as Leslie Green expounds in this issue in his article on international terrorism.

Other problems, such as those of women in the University, are problems of society in general with particular relevance to the University.

As alumni of this University or friends in some other way, you are part of its community. If you disagree with the University's actions or policies, let it know, *strongly*: Senate task forces are an ideal vehicle for input from the community and are eager for submissions from everyone who has a submission to make. On the other hand, if you think that the University is doing something good, or that it is being unjustly assailed or threatened from some other quarter, then, again, let it know, and give it all the support you can.

New Trail will stand as an observer from the fence. A little sympathetic, yes, because its staff spend most of every working day on campus, and because, with all its faults, we like the place and we appreciate much of what it is trying to do.

But we see also that, like any living, human thing, the University has its failings and makes its mistakes. Acknowledging an error, opening it to the harsh light of day, is often the first step towards correcting it.

Jeanette Rothrock
Editor

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79. EATON SQUARE,
S.W.

Dear Mr Kennedy
I send you the enclosed
with great pleasure
Yours truly
Halifax.
Jan 23. 1903.

Thus reads the briefest of a substantial collection of letters purchased recently for the University Library by the Alumni Association.

The letters have a common addressee, one Howard Angus Kennedy, a journalist and author who made his mark in Britain and Canada between 1880 and 1938.

Howard Kennedy was born in London, England in 1861, was educated there, and emigrated to Canada in 1881. He joined the staff of the Montreal *Daily Witness* and served, among other things, as its "war correspondent" during the Northwest Rebellion. He returned to London in 1890 and became editor of the influential *Times Weekly* the next year. The following two decades were Kennedy's busiest; he was editor, author, and traveler. He returned to Canada three times, visiting British Columbia in 1893, Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, and the entire Dominion in 1910 (after which he went on to Japan, China, India, and Egypt).

While he remained an editor, Kennedy also wrote. In 1897 he published, as editor, *The Story of Empire*, in which he wrote the volume on Canada. In 1907 he wrote *New Canada and the New Canadians*. Three years later he left the *Times* to become a freelance journalist. In 1912 Kennedy returned to Canada. He continued to write and, from 1929 until his death in 1938, he was secretary of the Canadian Author's Association.

As Editor of the *Times Weekly*, Howard Kennedy came into contact with many of England's leading social and political figures. The letters in the collection reflect this; they come from people who shared a common attribute: prominence.

The letters reflect an atmosphere of gentility, if not outright aristocracy. Inevitably they sound busy, but not enforcedly so; obviously a choice is involved. Kennedy was not the sort to be daunted by great names. He well knew the power and prestige his editorial position carried, and

used it effectively. We can guess from the letters that he was after members of the social and political elite to lend their talents and/or names to some affair.

Occasionally Kennedy did not have to solicit the talents of others. For example, when he was preparing *The Story of Empire* he received a letter from F.E. Smith, who as Lord Birkenhead became one of the greatest barristers in English history. Smith wanted to write the volume on Newfoundland, then a Crown Colony. "I have never been to Newfoundland," he wrote, "but I have studied its history and that of Canada for many years with the intention of writing on it . . . No one is a reliable judge of his own work but I have no doubt that I could write a readable volume on Newfoundland which would not be unworthy of the series." Smith wrote the volume and it was, by most accounts, a good one.

Kennedy had other, equally illustrious, correspondents. Lord Halifax exchanged several notes; Henry M. Stanley, who successfully sought David Livingstone in Africa, seemed constantly out of town and rarely was available to lend Kennedy his slides of Africa. Henry Cabot Lodge, vacationing in London, declined a speaking engagement; the Duke of Argyll, former Governor-General of Canada and husband of Princess Louise, often met with Kennedy. Other familiar signatures appear on letters in the collection: Lord Kelvin, Dr. Barnardo (who established homes for destitute children), Geoffrey Dawson (editor of the London *Daily Times*), Rupert Guinness (of the ale family), the Earl of Shaftesbury, William E. Gladstone, Augustine Birrell (who had a reputation for coining phrases, to wit: "Farmers live on their losses. . ."), Spencer Charrington, (whose signature adorns the Charrington ale labels), and so on.

Kennedy often was called upon to make speeches; no doubt he was as "busy" as his correspondents. As often as not, Kennedy's topic was Canada. Several letters come from Basil Thomson, warden of Dartmoor Prison and a man far in advance of his contemporaries in advocating reform over punishment. Thomson entreated Kennedy to speak to the inmates and Kennedy usually obliged. Consequently, comments like these were not uncommon in Thomson's letters: "One of the boys [in Dartmoor] is to be discharged in November and has his heart set upon Canada. . . : Can you help me by telling me of someone in Quebec or Montreal who would meet him, and start him to work. . . ?"

Once they have been arranged, Kennedy's letters will be placed in the Special Collections section of the Library. They will be available for general perusal and reference (but cannot be borrowed), and will be used occasionally for display.

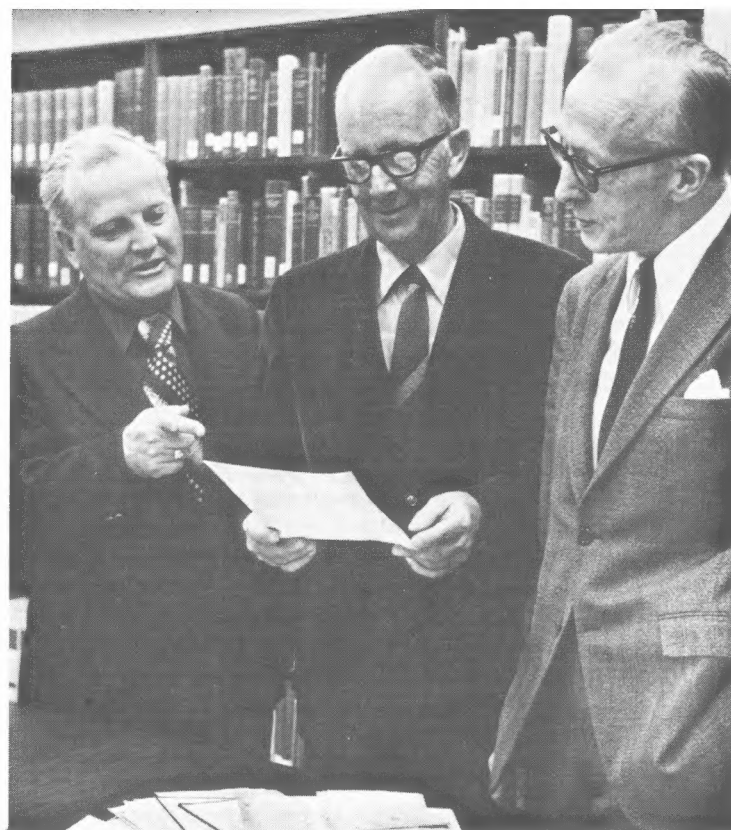
What is their value? In the words of L.E.S. Gutteridge, Out-of-Print Librarian, the letters constitute "a considerable amount of original research material giving contemporary sidelights on the characters concerned. They also help fix where they lived at a particular time, and the journeys they made.

"Every letter," continues Mr. Gutteridge "is a work of art in the sense that Michelangelo did only one *David*; hence they are intensely personal documents."

The personal glimpses which emerge from the letters hint that perhaps times haven't changed all that much. For example, when Dr. Thomas Barnardo wrote to Kennedy about his homes for foundlings, he entreated: "Our income last year was £134,000. We dealt with 13,418 children during the year. Do you not think that it may be possible to get the *Times* for once to give us not merely a little obscure paragraph in which a hasty report of the proceedings are summarised, but a short leader in which they would review with a little favour, the *National work* we have attempted to do, not altogether I hope without success?"

Overall, one can't escape the controlled, mannered atmosphere which characterizes each letter. Nor can one fail to see an intrinsic belief that God, Truth and The Empire are synonymous; and so long as they remained that way, all would be well with the world.

A.G.Markle, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, points out an interesting feature of one of the letters to Art Anderson, BSc (Pharm) '42, immediate Past President of the Association. L.E.S.Gutteridge, Out-of-Print Books Librarian, looks on.



women in the university—equal or not?

Three years ago the Royal Commission on the Status of Women published its report and tore the polite curtain off some very basic inequalities that women had bitterly learned to accept over the years.

Working women long had known that they had to work twice as hard and achieve twice as much as men in the same field to gain equivalent recognition, if they ever received it at all. The Commission's report provided statistical proof that professional women simply had not been treated on the same basis as their male peers. By way of glaring example, it cited the 1967 *Financial Post* surveys of the boards and executive of 55 major Canadian industrial firms. Of the firms' 5,889 directorships and 1,469 corporate offices, only 41 directorships and 8 offices were held by women. Thus, on the basis of this sampling, as of a half dozen years ago women comprised less than one percent of the leadership of Canadian business.

Career patterns for women in Canadian universities are little better than those in business, according to the Commission's findings. A study undertaken by the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) for the Commission, based on 1965-66 information, reported that the average salary of women academics at that time (\$8,428) was \$2,262 less than that of men. "It was found," the Commission report went on, "that slightly more than half this difference could not be explained by any or all of the factors of age, degree held, field of specialization, university, region, or academic rank. On the basis of this study, sex appears to be a factor in the lower earnings of the female academic." Later the report stated, "in all fields except home economics, the typical male salary was always higher than the typical female salary."

Following the Commission's report, the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada (AUCC) issued, perhaps a bit abashedly, a series of resolutions urging member universities to eliminate sex discrimination and to insure that qualified women be appointed to senior academic and administrative positions and policy making bodies. The Association stated in its preamble that "the universities have an obligation to exercise leadership in eliminating discriminatory practices and in encouraging full participation of women in all aspects of university life." At the same time it established its own standing Committee on the Status of Women; but despite the pious agreement of member institutions to the AUCC resolutions, the Committee's report in 1971 indicated that the situation had worsened instead of improved.

These reports of course are now history, yet good intentions and human rights legislation notwithstanding, the situation is little different today.

Woman academics at Alberta—the statistics

At The University of Alberta, a preliminary report was released this spring by a study group under the auspices of the CAUT Status of Women Committee. It found that "women make up a disproportionately small percentage of the academic staff compared with female undergraduate and graduate enrolment, and compared with the potential pool of academically trained woman power in Canada; that women on the University staff are clustered in a small number of traditionally 'female' fields; that women are concentrated at the lowest academic ranks and in non-teaching positions, and that the rank of women teachers, and thus their average salary, tends to be substantially

lower than that of their male colleagues.”

This information is based on December 1971 data. At this time, 253 women comprised only 16.1 percent of the University’s full-time academic staff—9.7 percent if the traditionally “female” disciplines of household economics, nursing, dental hygiene, and library science are excluded (women in these disciplines represent from 63 to 75 percent of the staff). Some faculties, such as Law and Engineering, and several departments, reported no women on full-time academic staff.

The distribution of academic women by rank shows a marked overrepresentation at the lower levels. The number of women per 100 men on academic staff, by rank, is as follows:

Lecturer/Instructor	213/100
Assistant Professor	25/100
Associate Professor	10/100
Full Professor	5/100

Needless to say, the salary differentials reflect accordingly.

Sessional, part-time, visiting, and temporary staff, research associates and professional associates, post-doctoral fellows, and a variety of combinations of these terms cover a multitude of sins and serve as titles to a disproportionate number of women academic staff. Essentially they form an intellectual proletariat, a body of second class citizens in the University community, appointed for a year or less at a time. They have no job security, no fringe benefits such as paid vacations, Alberta Health Care Insurance, Blue Cross, term insurance, or University pension plan, no committee assignments and no representation on governing bodies (even undergraduate students have this much), no access to travel funds or support for grant applications, no graduate students, and no clerical assistance. Now, worst of all, if staff are to be reduced because of the cutback in the University’s operating grant from the provincial government, these people, as untenured and untenurable staff, will be the first to lose their jobs.

Of all the women on academic staff, 53.9 percent fit into this group; by comparison, 28.8 percent of the men are on staff in these categories. (The academic staff association is preparing a study of these positions with the hope of improving their conditions.)

The reasons why

President Max Wyman has repeatedly stated that “there is no policy of discrimination against women at this University. People are hired strictly on the basis of their qualifications.”

If this is true, and there is no reason to believe it isn’t, why is there such a discrepancy between men and women in the statistics of rank and salary? Is it pure chance, merely the way the chips fell, that women form only 16.1 percent of the teaching staff that instructs an undergraduate student body that is 43.3 percent female and a graduate student body that is 21 percent female, that they are concentrated in low-salaried, untenurable positions lacking virtually all the normal staff benefits?

Institutional policies, however liberal, have no bearing

on discrimination that may exist subconsciously in the human minds that make up the institution. These minds build up myths with grounding neither in fact nor in their own better judgment: myths that men are intellectually superior to women, that women do not take their jobs as seriously as men, that women don’t publish (actually it has been found that married women academics publish slightly more than their male colleagues), that women do not need as much money as men to live, that not enough qualified women can be found to fill the positions available. Sadly, the myths are still alive and flourishing in the subconscious of even the best minds in the country, male and female, and they color judgments when it comes to selection and appointment to academic positions or governing bodies, at this university and others.

Often the problem is thrown back to women because they have allowed themselves to be conditioned to accept less, to be submissive rather than fight for their rights. In sex-typed fields like engineering, there are few women because women have been discouraged from these occupations since childhood, as indeed they have been discouraged from entering professions such as law and medicine, the sciences, and academics generally.

Certainly timidity, in women who have been taught timidity as a feminine virtue, and fear of loss of employment have been very real factors for some women who have held sessional lectureships for years with no apparent hope of improvement of their status if they remain. One such woman who holds a PhD from this University, in a case history which was presented to the University Senate, wrote that she has been a sessional lecturer for five consecutive years, during which time the department in which she teaches hired at least 11 new permanent staff, half of them lacking a doctorate. “I did not press for a regular appointment,” she wrote, “for I was afraid to lose the lectureship Since my husband is employed in Edmonton, I could not and cannot move away.” Another very highly qualified woman was refused a permanent appointment five years ago when it was ascertained that her husband held only a postdoctoral fellowship in another department. After a series of “sessional” and “visiting” appointments with salaries well below what she could expect on regular staff, the woman left. “Presumably,” the Senate was told, “she was denied appointment because she could not guarantee a position for her husband. Does anyone ever ask a male appointee what his wife’s status is?”

Non-academic women staff long have felt sex discrimination, but no study has yet been done on their situation compared with non-academic men. The few studies on this large and important group of staff members that have been done at other universities have shown the same or worse examples of unequal treatment.

Certainly cases of discrimination on the basis of sex can be documented in both academic and non-academic positions. Their extent, the reasons why, and possible solutions are things which require further detailed study.

In response to a submission from the University Women’s Club charging discrimination at The University of Alberta, the University Senate set up a Task force on the “Status of

Women Employees on Campus.” The terms of reference of the task force are “through public discussion and research to review the status and career patterns of women employees at The University of Alberta.” This includes both academic and nonacademic women.

The task force will be composed of Edmonton columnist, June Sheppard (chairwoman); the University’s Director of Extension, Duncan Campbell (vice-chairman); Morris Flewwelling, the alumni representative on the Senate; Glen Johnson, the President of Camrose Lutheran College; Vernon Wishart, minister of Garneau United Church; Ruth Schachter, President of the Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association; Sally Merchant of the Federal Department of Consumer Affairs; Denise Guichon, student, and Dallas Cullen of the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce.

The task force is starting its work this fall, first acquiring and studying statistical information for this University and others across Canada, then calling for written submissions from women employees and other interested persons or groups.

Whatever the findings of the task force, one thing is certain: the days of submissiveness and bland acceptance of a lesser lot are over. Some means will have to be found of insuring a more equitable representation of women at all ranks and in all faculties, especially in administrative positions and on governing bodies.

One workable possibility might be to assure that each committee on campus, at University, faculty, and department levels, include at least one woman in its membership. In an institution virtually run by committees, this would insure a real opportunity for women to make themselves heard where the decisions are made. Jean Lauber, Professor of Zoology and Chairman of the academic staff association’s committee on the status of women, goes a step further. She suggests that in order to increase the percentage of women teaching staff proportionately at the University, at temporary policy of favoring women for academic appointments may have to be followed. “We still insist that appointments be made on the basis of merit,” she said, “but where a man and a woman of equal qualifications apply for a position, the woman should be favored because she is a woman in order to help make up for the inequities of the past.”

Perhaps two wrongs don’t make a right, but some way must be found to legislate effectively against the results of hidden discrimination in people’s minds. To quote the Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women again, “It is apparent that equal pay for equal work will not be a fact in Canada until all employers and unions accept the principle. Nor will it be a fact, human nature being what it is, until there is effective legislation to enforce the principle.”

what is international terrorism?

By L. C. Green, University Professor in the Department of Political Science

L. C. Green is an expert in international law and President of the Canadian Committee on the Law against Terrorism.

The hijacking and blowing-up of aircraft on scheduled international flights, together with the dispatch of letter bombs through the mail, the kidnapping of diplomats, the murder of athletes at the Olympic Games, and such events as the massacre of innocent passengers at Lod Airport, have all drawn attention to a somewhat new phase in international politics.

Until recently we were accustomed to seeing violence used in war, and we have occasionally had to take care not to allow our emotions to mislead us into describing ordinary war crimes or mass bombings as terrorism and genocide. Also there can be no doubt that in civil wars, revolutions, and other internal disturbances various violent acts ensue which the man on the street lumps together under the term terrorism. After all, the *Oxford English Dictionary* defines terrorism in such a way that any act taken with the intent of intimidating those against whom it is directed falls within it.

To apply the dictionary definition for any purpose other than that of description achieves nothing. If we are concerned about the problem of control or suppression by joint state action, then the definition of the acts against which this action is proposed must be of such a character that it is likely to receive international support on the official level. This means that, however much some states and their citizens may deplore the internal regimes of particular states and maintain that their rule is based on terror—be they states of right or left ideology, imperialist or newly independent, black or white—there is no possibility of such activities being treated any more harshly than by mere words. Moreover, recent events have indicated that the borderline between acts of terror and of patriotism is one of political conviction or sympathy. To some, the acts of, for example, the Frelimo fighters in Portuguese Africa are manifestations of barbaric, undisciplined atrocity, while to others they are merely a manifestation of a legitimate war of national liberation. Equally, many of the acts of Palestinian Arabs are regarded by some of the Arab states as legitimate means of securing their own political purposes. In fact, this may well be true of those acts which are directed solely at Israel or its interests or its people. When, however, the acts are not directed at the true opponent but at some innocent third party, be that party an individual or state, other considerations become important. There can be no justification for an act of violence by A, a national of country B, planned in country C, directed against D in country E, with the intention of applying pressure against the government of country F.

It is possible to define international terrorism, therefore, as those acts of violence which are intended to blackmail governmental agencies or further political aims and which are directed against or somehow involve innocent third parties, whether individuals, states, or private institutions, provided there is an international aspect.

Such a definition excludes from its ambit legitimate acts of revolution or self-determination, as well as those activities which are privately motivated or related only to the interests of one particular state. Thus, however much one might deplore political assassination, the murder of D'Arcy McGee or either of the Kennedys would not fall within the concept of international terrorism, unless there was some clear evidence that foreign influences might be involved. Nor would the kidnapping of a local politician by a local dissident, as in the case of Pierre LaPorte, be a matter of international concern. However, to kidnap the diplomatic representative of a foreign state in order to embarrass or bring pressure upon the government of the host country would be an act of international terrorism within the definition outlined here. While the dispatch of letter bombs by, for example, Catholic or Protestant activists to each other or to British officials in Northern Ireland or even in England might constitute terrorism, the conflict in Northern Ireland is still one of an internal character that does not involve non-British interests. The same is true of letter-bombs sent to addresses in Israel by Arab partisans, for while such weapons may be against the law of war, they can hardly be considered to involve innocent by-standers, unless the dispatch travels through international mails, for then non-partisans are placed at risk.

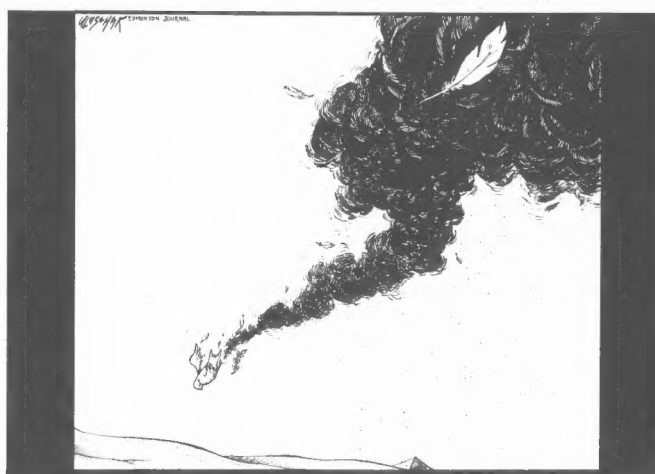
This type of differentiation is also important when looking at such events as the massacre at Lod Airport or the Munich Games. Insofar as the former is concerned, since international air transport was affected and since non-Israelis were also injured or threatened, this incident is one of international concern. Had the attack on the Israeli athletes taken place in Israel, particularly bearing in mind that the individuals murdered—and there is no reason why one should concede to such acts the term “execution”—were military reservists, then some measure of justification might have been involved. But in view of the fact that the incident took place in a third country, that it was an international athletic meeting, and that non-committed athletes were also endangered, the nature of the action is

changed. This is also the mark of an assassination or kidnapping attempt against politicians or diplomats. If the act takes place in their own country and the attacker is a fellow-national, the matter is one for domestic law. When, however, a foreign diplomat is threatened or the attack takes place in an uninvolved third state, the problem becomes one of international concern. Hijacking of aircraft is to some extent in a sphere by itself. The risk to passengers, who probably come from a number of different countries, and the disruption of internationally recognized timetables and safety regulations, at least on a cross-frontier flight, are enough to render such activity internationally significant.

Having decided the type of act which may legitimately be considered as international terrorism, there remains the problem of how to cope with it. Every attempt so far to conclude an effective general treaty in this field has failed, because there are always a number of countries which tend to agree with the ideology of some of those whose acts are being condemned. This agreement appears more important than the fear that the objecting countries might themselves become the victims of terrorist activity. This means that attempts to evolve a universally acceptable convention should be given up.

Instead, efforts should be directed at achieving the maximum of agreement among as many like-minded countries as possible. These countries must be willing to apply the law even-handedly against those with whom they sympathize as well as those they condemn. They must declare their willingness to surrender offenders to those countries, either of the nationality of the offender or the victim or against which the act is really directed, to stand trial; or, if they are unwilling to grant such a surrender, they must be prepared to hold a proper trial themselves. Since so many countries in recent years have been willing to offer hospitality or encouragement to terrorists, the parties to the treaty must be prepared to take sanctions against such countries, such as severance of diplomatic relations, economic boycott, or a complete suspension of international flight agreements—regardless of the fact that airlines, even those whose aircraft have been hijacked, may complain at the financial loss involved.

What is clear is that there should be no deals made with terrorists, even at the risk of the massacre of the entire passenger list of a super-jet. If a deal is made, there is no more reason why the country making the deal should abide by it than there is for the victim of blackmail to pay a ransom if he can avoid doing so.



campus reporter

Alumni President 1973-74

C.J. (Cy) McAndrews, B.Sc. (Ag) '50, is the 1973-74 Alumni Association President. Mr. McAndrews has devoted most of his life to agriculture.



Raised at Vauxhall, he graduated from Olds Agricultural College in 1946, from The University of Alberta in 1950, and from Colorado State University

(Master of Agriculture) in 1962. Since 1950 he has been with the Alberta government, Department of Agriculture, where he currently is Assistant Deputy Minister in

charge of Farm and Rural Resource Development.

Mr. McAndrews was elected Vice-President of the Alumni Association in May 1972, from which post he automatically succeeded to the presidency in May 1973. He is also a member of The University of Alberta Senate.

Associated Dean appointed

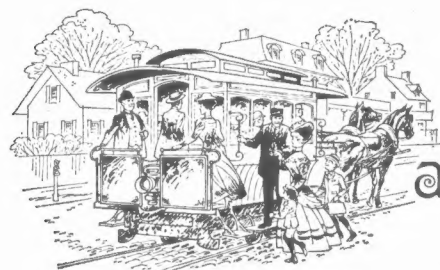
Peter R. Winters, Professor in the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce, has been appointed Associate Dean of the Graduate Program in Business. Professor Winters, a member of the faculty since 1968, is chairman of both the General Faculties Council appeals committee and the committee planning the proposed Business Administration building. His appointment as Associate Dean was effective July 1, 1973.

Walter Johns to Retire

Walter H. Johns, President of the University from 1959 to 1969, is retiring from his position as Professor of Classics. He will continue as chairman of the University Bequest Committee and as a member of the Archives Committee.

Retirement from active teaching means that Dr. Johns will have more time for the book he is writing on the history of the University. The book covers the years between 1906, when the University was established, and 1969. Dr. Johns is now writing about the last half of the presidency of **Robert Newton** (1942-1950) the first years of the presidency of **Andrew Stewart**, and the building boom of the immediate post-war years.

University President **Max Wyman** has said that Dr. Johns "was the last of the universalists, the last man who at one time knew every facet of the operations of the University." Dr. Johns received his doctorate from Cornell University in 1934, and joined the staff of The University of Alberta in 1938. He held a variety of administrative posts before becoming Dean of Arts and Science in 1952. In 1957 he was appointed Vice-President of the University; two years later he became President. His presidency covered the years of the University's most spectacular growth, both in size and stature within Canada's university community.



alumni homecoming

October 26, 27, 1973

The University of Alberta, Edmonton
6th Floor SUB

The University's annual Alumni Home-coming will be held on campus on October 26 and 27. In the words of **A.G. Markle**, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, Homecoming "is an opportunity for the Association to honor two classes in particular, the gold and the silver. But there are events for all alumni."

The gold class this year is 1923, the silver 1948. Other special years are '33, '53, '63, and '68. As in past years, members of the silver and golden classes are active in planning this year's events, and early indications are that many of the class of '23 will be in attendance.

Homecoming 1973 begins with a "wine and cheese-meet the profs" party at the Faculty Club on Friday evening, October 26. On Saturday, football featuring The University of Alberta Golden Bears and their archrivals, The University of Calgary Dinosaurs is preceded by luncheon at "The Ship" in Lister Hall. The weekend is completed by the Homecoming Banquet and Ball, in Lister Hall. Tickets for all events are available at the Alumni Office, 602 Students' Union Building.

"With any luck," says Mr. Markle (who is a member of this year's silver class), "Alumni Homecoming '73 will be even more successful than last year's, which saw a record turn-out, especially of golden anniversary class members. In any event," he adds, "this year promises to be as good as any."

Deaths

Lionel R. Tellier, LLB '30, former Member of the Legislative Assembly for St. Albert.

R. Julian Brown, MD '31, of Moncton, New Brunswick.

Naomi C. Carey (nee **Boyd**) Dip. (Nu) '33, in Vancouver.

Albert W. Hardy, MD '36, past president of the Edmonton Academy of Medicine.

Julia C. Cunningham, BA '37, BEd '69, Alberta school teacher.

Francis Bernard Jordan, MD '37, on staff of the Alberta Hospital for many years.

Ronald Reed Lilley, BEd '50, of Calgary.

Eli Tanasiuk, MD '54, Edmonton radiologist.

Bernard Caner, BSc '60, in Victoria.

Arthur S. Rosenberg, MD '72, in a car accident in Montreal.